Business Notices.

ROGERS & BAYMOND'S MOGERS & HAYMOND S
QUARTRELY CLOTHING CRECULAR.

FALL SEARCH, SEFT. 1859.
We are in the field for the search with new styles of goods, new arbitra to Business at d Dress Clothing, and a New Scale of Paices.

we must moderate ever known. As these attractions are

MULTITUDES OF NEW CUSTOMERS

Melititors of New Customers
to our already immense business connection, we advise our old
friends to call early if they wish to choose from the cream of a
rock upon which the public is making tremendous inroads.
Without particularizing, we may state that our wast rooms are
stocked with every description of
Fashiconarle and unsere. Chorusts
that taste and shift have devised for the present season. Business
men, working nome city residents and covery friends, every man
in fact, can find the style of dress required for any and every
purpose in the almost immittees variety of our secondariant.
Rockes & Raymond,
Not. 121, 122 and 125 Falton st.

ROGERS & RAYMOND'S

FALL ADVICE TO PARKYS.

We advise jos to visit our Clothing Establishment, Nos. 121, 120 and 125 Sulton et. and

BRISO YOUR BOYS.

because we know that our searchment of rich and elegant, and select and service acle clothing for Boys of all ages, contains everything in the line which the Boy World of the Can desire or require, and that

Our Prices are the Lowest in the Union.

Seeing is said to be believing. Come and see.

Rogers & Raymond, No. 171, 123 and 125 Fullon et, having just repleniabled their

having just replenished their Order Department

With a superh stock of new and

Farmonante Chorus Gassimeres, Vestinos, &c.,
end having also received the
In dress, Traveling, Business, and Sporting Soits are prepared
to farnish from a Merchant Talloring Department supplied with

ERST ARTISTS AND CHOICEST MATERIALS, every description of Beasonable Ciothing for gentlemen and boy

MOST REASONABLE PRICES

UTMOST EXPEDITION. A CARD TO THE PUBLIC.

A CARD TO THE PUBLIC.

Having received the most convincing proof, within the past few days, that a sparious manufacture of Planc Forb's has been haved for sale in this city, bearing our name and trade mark, and sold as ours, we would caution our friends and the public against purchasing any instruments bearing such hark except from our own rooms, No. 604 Breadway. This is the third time within the past few years that the same operation has been discovered, and always by eitherent parties, and many persons have undoubtedly purchased them, supporting them to be genuine, thereby counting purchased them, supporting them to be genuine, thereby counting quest highly to our reputation as manufacturers. We would also great highly to our reputation as manufacturers and dealers, has reported of certain unerfreelpied monufacturers and dealers, has reported or estain unerfreelpied monufacturers and dealers, has reported or estain unerfreelpied monufacturers and dealers, has reported or estain unerfreelpied monufacturers and dealers, has reported was established in the City of Boston, by the late James Chickering, in the year likely stope the statuments which time we have made and sold in different parts of this country. South America, and Europe, treasty twenty two thousand Pisacos for the superiority of which we have been awarded, at the different Fair in this and other countries, ever all our competitors, thirty-eight Price Medick, beside I animerable bestimous from many of the leading artists to the profession.

For many years past all genetic Pisacos issued by us bear upon the name board, just over the keys, simply the name "Ghickering Ing Beaton," in Old English letters while upon the sounding-heard is the name of the firm in full, "Chickering & Sons, Boaton" in German text.

Every layer removed the dealers and convenients for dealers.

beard is the name of the firm in full, "Checkering a Suin, Scelen" in German text.

Every ins'rument made by us is fully warranted for durability and satisfaction to the purchaser.

Should any persons, other than those we have already discovered, have such fiastronents, purporting to be ours, and which they have any doubt about, we would be pleased to bear from them, as we are not aware to what except this practice may have been carried.

Girchwitz & Sons.

Place Forte Warersoms, No. 694 Broadway, New-York; Manufactory, Tremont-at., Boston.

THE GREAT EASTERN CHARTERED BY WHITE to convey his splendid Fall Styles of Ladies Riding and Gents Pashton Hats, Specific, Traveling, Shorking, and Navy Caps, to the Patrons of No. 216 Broadway.

HEAVY LAMBS-WOOL, MERINO, SILK AND COT-

PARISTAN NOVELTISS IN NECK TIES.
The largest stock at retail in the city.
At Res. 87 and 89 William st., one door north of Maiden-lane.

Gro. M. Tracy, Agent.

We would call attention to the large semi annual sale of BOOTs. SHOES, and RUBBERS, by H. WILSON, Auctioneer, at the store of A. D. Gale, No. 49 Dey-st., on TURSDAY, Sept. 27, at 10-octock a.m., of about 1,000 cases, comprising a large and general assortment adapted to the seasor.

STRANGERS IN THE CITY

to examine our stock of CHIRA, GLASS, SILVER-WARE, BRONZES AND FANCY GOODS

CHEA, GLASS, DIA. BRONZES AND FANC.

Including an elegant assortment of Dresden (purchased at the late from the Royal Manufactory at Dresden (purchased at the late February and General, Housefurnishing Mirrors, Gas Fixtures and General, Housefurnishing Mirrors, Gas Fixtures and General, Housefurnishing E. V. Haughwoot & Co., Nos. 488, 490 and 492 Broadway, Corner of Broomest, N. Y.

AND SORE

Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis and Sore THROAT.—How many suffer from them! How often neglected:
They lay the foundation of serious disease. How many things
are proposed to cure, yet how few promptly and perfectly do it.
What you want is a neat box of Harmiless SUGAR Fills, while
you can piace in your peaket, and take when about your business,
and which will cure promptly, perfectly and safely. How-

thing—reliable stall times and for all persons.

Bold at 26 cents per box. Bix boxes for \$1.

N. B.—A full set of HUMPHREYS'S HOMEOFATHIC SPECIFICS, with book of directions and twenty Remedies, in large eight-drachmy vials, and morecoo case, \$6; do. in plain case, \$4; faunly case of 15 boxes and book, \$7.

The Remedies by the single box or full case, sent to any address by mall or express, free of charge, on receipt of the price. Address

Dr. F HUMPHREYS & Co.,

No. 562 Broadway, New-York.

CRISTADORO'S HAIR DYE, WIGS and TOUPEES, surpose all in either bemisphere. His assortment of Ladies' Long Braids, Fronts, Half Wigs, etc., is now complete. His spiendid Dye is applied by experienced artists to the satisfaction of every one. Manufactured and sold at 6 Astor House. Copy the address.

TOMES, SON & MELVAIN,
No. 6 MAIDER LANE,
New-York,
Importers and Wholesale Dealers in
Gurs, Cutlery, Platted Ware, Jewelry,
Fancy Goods,
Brushes, Platfordry and Soars.
(Westley Richard's celebrated Guns.
Heiffor's Army Razors.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY,

WATCHES AND OF A STATE OF A STATE

SINGER'S No. 2 SEWING-MACHINE \$100 BINGER'S STANDARD MACHINES for manufacturing purposes are well known to be without any successful rival in the market Much has recently been published in regard to various attiches made by Sewicz-Machines. SINGER'S MACHINES make the best made by Sewing-Machines. SINGER'S MACHINES make the best stitch ever invented, and do it in the best style. FAMILY SEWING-MACHINES at \$50 and \$75 are capable of

performing in the best style all the sewing of a private family.

No. 150 Fultou-st., Brooklyn. NEW SEWING-MACHINES.

55, 66 50, 610, 615, \$20.

25, \$30, \$35, \$50, \$65, \$75.

WARRANTED.

AGENTS WARTED.

AGENTS WARTED.

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AGENTS WARTED.

FINKLE & LYON'S SEWING MACHINES-War-manted to give better satisfaction than any other machine in this market, or money refunded.

M. B.—Paica Rapucan to \$50.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines.

"We prefer them for family use."-|Tribune.
"They are the favorites for families."-|Times.
Office, No. 305 Broadway, R. Y. GROVER & BAKER'S NOISELESS FAMILY SEWING-MACHINES.

"For our own family use we became fully estimied that Grover
h Baker's is the best, and accordingly purchased it."—[N. Y.

OFFICE TEMPORARILY AT No. 501 BROADWAY. THE EUREKA SUPERIOR SEWING-MACHINES.

REDUCED IN PRICE.

NOW SELLING FOR \$50, \$50, \$50, \$50.

Parties not having the full amount, can be accommodated by applying at the Office, No. 40 Broadway, corner of Broome-st. SEWING-MACHINE NEEDLES.

The subscriber has now in stock a full assortment of
NEEDLES SCITABLE FOR
WHEELER & WILSON'S SEWING MACRIXES.
These Needles are made by hand, from the best tempered Enthat Cast-Stoel, and will be found on trial

BUFFRIOR TO ALL OTHERS.

J. FRED. MILWARD,

No. 31 Warren et., N. Y. BARTHOLF'S CELEBRATED SEWING-MACHINES.

PRICES REDUCED FROM \$20 to \$50.
PRICES REDUCED FROM \$20 to \$50.
BARTHOLF'S MANUFACTURING Co.,
No. 454 Broadway, corner Howard-st. DR. MOTT'S CHALYBEATE PILLS, an aperient

DR. BRONSON'S BLOOD FOOD is effecting the

DR. BRUNON'S BITTERS. Every one who has used this article has pronounced it the best Bitters they ever drank, and, as it is so very pleasant and healthy. I think a trial would pay you well for the Firty Casys invested in a bottle. Bold by all Druggists and Groocas, and wholesale and retail by Ozo. W. White, Agent, No. 616 Broadway

Wigs, \$8; Tourees and Hair Dye.-Cam-Enon's Manufactery, No. 199 Fulton et. Brooklyn, levenbe of the new Human Hain Foundation Wids. Our stock of Ladice' Half Wigs, Bridge, etc., is unequaled. Our reliable Hair Dye noil wholesnie and retail.

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE. USEFUL IN EVERY HOUSE, FOR BALE EVERYWREER. H. C. Bralding, No. 30 Platter

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SIRUP.

FOR CHILDREN TRETHISG.

DIARRERS, Wish CHOLIC, and all diseases incident to the process of Teething. It gives rest to the mother, and relief and health to the infant. PERFECTLY SAFE IN ALL GASES. Sold by all

Druggists, 25 cents per bettle, and at the office, No. 18 Cedur-st.

TIME OF NIGHT,
The public can see the time at all hours of the night by looking (at the store door of No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal at.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION

Fire AND BURGLAR PROOF BARK.

With HALL'S Patent Powder-Proof Locks.

Aford the greatest security of any Safe in the world.

B. G. HERRING & Co.,

No. 251 Broadway, opposite City Hall, N. Y.

RUPTURE CURED-BY MARSH & Co.'s RADI-

THREE-PLY AND INGRAIN CARPETS,-Will

open, on Montay, in the retail department, from 50 to 60 pieces of Three-ply and Ingrain Cappers, of N. D. Carbert & Calomake, in good quality and describe patterns, for sale at low prices, for cash only.

GEO. E. I. HYATT,

No. 75 Canal-st, through to Na. 31 Howardest,

Between Broadway and Elin str.

HOMES FOR ALL.—THE AMERICAN EMIGRANT

Alb and Homestran Company (incorporate by the State of New-York), Office No. 148 Broadway, New-York, will sell at reasonable prices, and on easy terms, in quantities as desired, Homestrad Farms, Wild Lands well timbered, and containing Minerals, Cannel Coel, &c., in Pennsylvania, Tennessee, Virginia, Missouri, &c.

FURNITURE-EXTRAORDINY.

The finest kind of Breadway FURNITURE can be purchased of H. P. DEGRAFF, at No. 27 Bowery, at about half Broadway prices. He employs 150 hands, and lays in his stock for net cash. His store is 240 feet deep and six stories high, filled from reof to basement with all qualities of FURNITURE and MATTERSES, and be says he will not allow himself to be undersold by any man.

DEFIANCE SALAMANDER SAFES -ROBERT M.

PATRICK, so o manufacturer of the above celebrated Safes, and Patent Powder Proof Defining Locks and Cross Bars. Also Fire and Burglar Proof Sideboard and Parlor Safes, for Silver plate, &c. Depot, No. 63 Murray-st., corner of Cellege place, (formerly No. 192 Pearl st.)

Is the heat and cheapest article for Dressing,
Beautifying, Cleaning, Cerlinz,
Preserving and Restoring the Hair.
Ladies, try it. For anley Druggists and Perfemer.

MORE SAPES TESTED

HERRING'S PATENT AGAIN THE VICTOR

THE RECEST GREAT FIRE

THE RECENT GREAT FIRE
IN CHICAGO.
C. L. Harmon & Co., No. 155 South Water at., Chicago, Agents
Herring's Patent Champion Safe of last night,
my Lead Flps, Sheet and Bar Lead Manufactry, five starles in
hight, and So by 100 feet on the ground, was completely destroyed,
and the walls nearly a 1 felt. The Herring's Patent Collina & Hastenford bought of you some three years since, was in my office, on
the second floor of the manufactory, and fell some 20 feet into the
basement, where it had exposed to a very severe best for 10 hours.
Upon recovering it from the rulus to day, and opening it, I found
all my books, papers, and money contained in it in a good state
of preservation—the only damage to them being the drawing of
the leather binding of the books, and their beins quite damp from
the safe's being filled with steam from the fire-proof filling. The
heat was of the most intense character, owing to the great hight
of the building and the fact that each story was in flames at once.
I regard it as a most satisfactory test of the perfect fire-proof security afforded by Herring's Patent Charrion Safe.
Yours truly.

ANOTHER TRIUMPH
AT NEWARK, N. J.

From The Newark Daily Advertiser of Friday Evening, Sept.
16, 1826.

"This morning a Herring's Safe, which had been in the third stry and in the roins all night, and in the hottest part of the flames, was taken out, and on opening it, its contents (the books of Mesers. Ward & Johnson) were found to be entirely preserved."

Mesars. Herring & Co.—Gents: We take pleasure in stating that our books, papers, and money were preserved until intent in one of your Patent Champion Safes, at the burning of our moiding nill on the 15th inst., after being exposed to the first for award to ours.

BATCHILLOR'S HAM DVB, WIGS, and TOUPEES

are unrivated. They are light, easy, durable, and fit to a charm. No abrinking or turning up behind. BATCHELOR'S HAIR DVS; the best in the world; the only barnless and reliable Dys known. Applied at the Factory, No. 258 Broadway, opposite the Park.

ONLY PREPARATIONS

For the HAIR that have a

WORLD-WIDE

REPUTATION

Recommended by Persons of

HIGHEST STANDING

Warranted not to contain any deleterious substances. An un-failing restorer and preserver of the Hair. It is not a Dye. The

Rev. M. Thatcher, Pitcher, Chenango County, N. Y.

"Allow me to state, that after a thorough trial my confidence is rather increased than diminished in the value and efficacy of Mrs. S. A. Allen's Hair Restorer, &c. I have no hesitation in recommending it to my frence, notwithstanding the habitual digust at the advertisements and pulls of the numerous nostsums with which the papers are filled."

Rev. D. Morris, Cross River, Westehester County, N. Y.,

Who is known throughout this State, says: 'I know of a great many who have had their hair restored by the use of Mrs. S. A Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Jobalsamum."

The Restorer is easily applied, and will not stain the finest inen. Its effect is sure in every instance, if applied according to

ne directions.

The Restorer, used with the Xylobalsamum, not only cleaned be hair but inclines it to curl, giving it a soft, givey, and nature

Rev. George Hewlings, Greenport, L. I.

"You are at liberty to use my mane if you think proper, as a commendation both of the Zylobalasmum and of the Restorer."
Rev. Joseph McKee, Pastor West Dutch Reformed Church, New York City.

Fat, oil, marrow, and alcohol do serious injury to the head and hair, and should not be used.

The Restorer will strengthen and preserve the Sight, and re-move and prevent distinces, headache, acruir, dandruir, scald head, or any exoption of the skin, and all unustural prespiration of the head.

"Your Zylobalsamum has no superior. It certainly serves to clearse thoroughly the hair and easip, to remove any harshness or dyness, and always produces the softness, slikiness, and natural glass that are requisite to render the human hair perfectly beau-tiful."

It prevents the falling of the bair, and cure baldness when no

bereditary, and by invigorating the skin, moreles, nerves, blood-vesse's, and the roots of the hair, will gradually but soon change the gray looks, and cause the young hair to grow in the original life color.

Rev. E. Evans, Delhi, Delhi County, Ohio.
"I have used one bottle; it has changed my hair and stopped its

When once restored, by applying it at intervals of three months, you will not have a gray hair, if you should attain the age of 100 years.

Rev. James Hoyt, Pastor First Presbyterian Church, Orange
County, N. J.
"I have used Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and
Zylobaisamom, with very great benefit in my family. Its cleansing and bealing properties, removing dandruff, and giving to the
heir a natural and healthy tone and softness surpass those of any
preparation known to me."

When used for baldness you must take of your wig, scratch, iled silk, or anything which will cause a return of the insensible respiration to the head.

Rev. James P. Stone, Greensboro, Vermont.

Rev. B. C. Smith, Prattaburgh, N. Y.

'I was really surprised to find my gray hair soon turned as black as when I was a young man."

Rev. M. C. Klink, Lewistown, Pennsylvania.

'It has stopped the falling off of my hair, and caused a new growth, although I did not attend to it as your directions require."

Rev. George M. Spratt, Agent Penn. Baptist Publishing Society, Lewisburgh, Union County, Penn.

"Several persons have applied to me to procure for them your World's Hair Restorer since they have seen its good effects upon the hair of one of my family. We can and do cheerfully recommend it."

Rev. Wm R. Downs, Howard, N. Y.

hair and Whiskers, however gray, are restored to and present in their original life-color. By its use Wigs and Gray Hairs now become extinct.

S. C. HERRING & Co., Manufacturers of Herring's Patent Campion Fire-pa lo, 251 Broadway, corner Murray-at., New-Tork.

RUPTURE CURED—BY BIARSH & CO. S. EARN 221. CURE TRUES. Also, SILE ELASTIC STOCKINGS for various reins, Suprematers and Shoulder Braces. Instruments for leformities made to order. No. 2 Vesey-vi. Autor House N. 1 Leddier private rooms and female attendants. Also, Marsh, Co. 1128 & Co., No. 5 West 4th-st. Cincinnati, Ohio.

eltirely cure CHOLERA INFASTUM, DYSESTERY, and

Post-Office address, Box No. 3,600.

THE MOST USEFUL INVENTION OF THE AGE— OFFF'S Patent FAMILY ESTITING-MACRINE; for Family and Plantier; use. Savencount and Agency, No. 514 Broadway, up stairs—opposite St. Nicholas Hotel. posed of Rev. Wm. Portens, Stanwich, Connecticut.

"Your excellent Hair Restorer has met my most acquire expectations, in causing my hear to grow when it had failen. I have recommended it to my friends, and they all speak highly of it." H. C. Lez.

have recommended it to my france, and they are specially of the Rev. B. Bruce, Newmarket, Gallatin, County, Illinoia.

"I have tried your World's Hair R storer and Zylobalasimon; it eated like a charm! My hair is so it was thirty years ago. If you wish a reference from me! Will give it willingly."

Rav. A. Webaser, Boston, Mass.

"You would almost suppose I kept an intelligence office, could you see the repeated calls! I have to a tow if my note we you concerning the "Restorer," An. is growing, and to see if I really have any lair. When I foil them! I have not quite used one bottle of the Restorer their wonder is sometimes almost inexpressible."

Ber. Amos Blanchard, Meriden, New-Hampshire e think very highly of your preparations, and ture a had an agent in this vicinity, a large quantity might

be of the Restore their would, Washington, New Hampshire.

"Please inform Mrs. — where your preparations can be purchased in Boston. You may say in my name that I know your Hair Restorer to be all that it purposes to be."

We think that if these fail to courtness nothing less than a trial will. Bome for wheelest try to seel atticles on which they make more prick than on these; always insist on taxing these. These are the only preparations exported in any quantity to Europe. We sapire to have the best, not the lowest priced. One bottle the Restorer will last a year

We aspire to have the best, not the near place of the Restorer will lest a year.

Address all letters for information, i.e., to "Mrs S A Alless's World's Hara Restorer Dayor, No. 353 Broome st., New-York" The Growthe has "Mrs S A Alless" signed in Red lisk to outside wrappers, and in Block fish to directions pasted on bottles—none other is growing. Signing the large by others is forgery, and will be presented by us as a criminal offense.

Sold by Every Dayo and Farcy Groods Dealer.

New-York Daily Tribune

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1859.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Ho notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. What-ever is intended for insection must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publica-tion, but as a guaranty for his good faith.

We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications. Business letters for THE TERRUPE should in all cases be midressed to Honace Gerriev & Co.

To Advertisers.

Merchants, Manufacturers, Inventors, and all who mave Wares, Inventions, Lands or anything else to sell, must adsertise if they expect to find purchasers, and we believe there is no other Advertising medium so good to Tas Wezzly Talsust It has a larger circulation than any other newspaper in the world, circulating largely among Farmers, Merchanta, Manufacturers, Mechanics, &c. Price @1 per line each insertion.

Some interesting intelligence from California, and the scene of difficulties at San Jasa, will be found in another column.

By the arrival of the steamships North American and City of Baltimore we have advices from Liverpool to the 15th inst, five days later than previous intelligence. The most important news by this arrival is from Chica. The English and French Plenipotentiaries having arrived off the River Peiho, below Pekin, on the 17th of June, found that the fortifications had been rebuilt, and the entrance to the river barred with booms and stakes. On the 25th, no notice having been taken by the Celestial Government of their arrival, the Plenipotentiaries joined the squadron under Admiral Hope, and attempted to force a passage up the river to the capital, when batteries, which had been masked, were uncovered, and a deadly fire was opened upon the squadron, which was returned with spirit; but after a severe action the force retired, with a loss of three gun-boats, and 464 killed and wounded. Among the killed were seven officers, and among the wounded seventeen-Admiral Hope among the latter. The French force consisted of only sixty, of whom fourteen were killed and wounded. This gross violation of treaty stipulations will most likely lead to another war. The American Embassador is said to have been quietly and peacefully admitted at Pekin-s fact which excites the ire of The London Times A feed-pipe casing in the forward funnel of the steamer Great Eastern had exploded, killing five firemen and dangerously wounding a larger number, and committing sad havor with the grand saloon and lower deck cabine, through which the funcel passed. The numerous guests on board the monster steamer bad just risen from dinner and left the saloon, else the accident might have been vastly more disastrous. The performances of the steamer previous to the accident were entirely satisfactory. and it is stated that the ship can be repaired for \$25,000, and that the accident will not cause much. if any, delay in her departure for Portland. It was rumored that the Governments of France and England had agreed that a Congress on the Italian question had become necessary. The proredings of the Zurich Conference had ceased to attract public attention. Schamyl, the famous Circassian chief, who has caused Russia so much trouble, is reported to have been captured and taken to St. Petersburg.

THE CONTROLLERSHIP AND THE CANALS.

It is entirely different from other preparations for the bair, which are composed of deleterious articles, such as lead, lime, exectle, Spanish files, copperas, oil of vitriol, which are said to cause hair to grow on the pams of the hand, but which in reality greatly injure the health of those who use them. About the time when the act was passed consolidating certain railroads, under the name of "The "New-York Central," The Albany Argus and The Albany Atlas were united, under the name of The Atlas and Argus. Previous to this union the for-This pleasant and valuable preparation has been used for many years by hundreds of the most distinguished and wealthy persons in the land, who had previously tried all the nostrums of the day without workers not only losing the money which they expended therefor, but seriously injuring their hair and health. mer had for a long time been looked upon as the organ of Mr. Erastus Corning; the latter, of Mr. Dean Richmond. After the railroad consolidation, Mr. Corning was elected President, and Mr. Rich-Rev. I. Moore, Paster of the First Baptist Church, Cape May, mond Vice-President of that mammoth corporation. "I have used Mrs. 8. A. Alleu's World's Hair Restorer and Hair Dressing, and it has also been used by my wife. We unqualified-by pronounce them the best preparations we have ever used; in which declaration numerous friends join us." and The Atlas and Argus has ever since been regarded as its special advocate, and the political and personal mouth-piece of Mesars. Corning and Richmond.

> The New-York Central has never been suspected of special friendship for the Erie Canal, and its tributaries. Indeed, it has been often insinuated that this huge corporation has fixed its eager eye upon this rival channel of transportation between the lakes and the Hudson, and was intent upon first embarrassing its finances, then bringing it into disrepute with the people, and finally driving it to the auction block, where it could indirectly become its purchaser, and thus have a monopoly of the northern transit route between the Great West and the Atlantic. These facts have led us to look with some au

picion upon the seeming distress of The Atlas and Argus at the prospect of the management of the Canal falling into Republican hands after the first day of January next. The organ of the Railroad and the Regency is apparently in agony at the bare ides of Mr. Denniston taking the place of Mr. Church in the Controller's Office, and constituting one ninth part of the Canal Board during the coming two years. It goes back some fifteen or sixteen years to a report made by Mr. Denniston, while in the Senate, in favor of what is called the "Stop and Tax "policy of 1842. In that year, the State being deeply in debt, and the Democrate in power in both branches of the Legislature, they passed an act suspending work on the Erie Cans Enlargement, and levying a tax upon the people to supply deficiencies in the Treasury, and restore the credit of the State. The Whig party of that day did not question the honesty of the motives which dictated this measure, but they denied its necessity and deprecated its effect upon the canals.

Mr. Denniston, in vindicating the policy of this measure, simply expressed the views of the Democratic party, of which he was a prominent member. and whose current doctrines he expounded with marked ability. It will be remembered that the attacks of The Atlas and Argus upon him, because of his report in favor of the act of 1842, arise simply from the fact that the R-publicans have placed him in nomination for the Controllership. We will not turn saide here to any that they come with an ill grace from a journal that has itself always landed that measure, but will look a little further into the record than our Albany cotemporary seems willing to do, and inquire into the position of its candidate for Controller upon this "Stop "and Tax " question.

The treachery of John " pler overthrew the Whig party of this State at the Autumnal election of 1841. The Democrate secured a beary majority in the Assembly. Counties which had never swerved from their fidelity to the Whige, this year returned Democratic members to Albany. Among these was the county of Orleans. That staunch Whig county sent a young Democrat to the Assembly. His name was Sanford E. Church. He occupied a respectable position in the Legislature, and being the only Democrat from " the infected district," wielded a good deal of influence. This happened to be the year when that economical spasm came over the Democracy, which culminated in the presage of the "Step and Tax" law. And that measure, which seems just now to be inflicting so much distress upon The Atlas, had no more ardent advocate in the Legislature than Sanford E. Church, its much lauded candidate for Controller! So it seems that Mr. Denniston merely wrote a re port in favor of a law which Mr. Church did his best, by voice and vote, to carry through the Legislature! This fact, one would think, should put a " stop" to the clamor of The Atlas.

Let it be remembered that Mr. Denniston's Canel record ends with this report in favor of the act of 1842, while that of Mr. Church begins with his vote for that law. For the last dozen year, Mr Denniston has been cultivating his farm in the rural county of Orange, wholly removed from the turmoil and corruption which have too often attended the proceedings of the Legislative and Executive Departments in regard to the Canals. During a considerable portion of this period, Mr. Church has been a conspicuous acror at the State Capital, as President of the Senate, Member of the Caral Board, Commissioner of the Canal Fund, and Controller. In all these positions he has been understood to sympathize with that portion of the Democracy which is most hostile to the Canals, and most friendly to the Central Railroad.

The position of Mr. Denniston in regard to the Canals can be stated in a word. He is opposed to their sale, and is in favor of their prompt completion, and of so managing them as will best enable them to compete for the carrying trade of the country with their dangerous rival, the New-York Central

KENTICKY ON SLAVERY AND SECES-

SION. Under the leadership of some not overwise politicians, the Opposition in Kentucky, to the existing national Administration, saw fit to place themselves, at the recent election, upon an ultra Pro-Slavery platform-a maneuver, however, which did not prevent their defeat and the election of the Democratic candidate for Governor by a decided majority. We are glad to see from the speech of Judge Nicholas, delivered at a festival recently given at Louisville to Gov. Morehead, that in spite of this apparent temporary aberration, the Opposition of Kentucky, which, according to Judge Nicholas, includes three-fourths if not four-fifths of the slaveholders of that State, still adhere to the views of Henry Clay on the Slavery question, and that they have by no means adopted the ultra Pro-Slavery fanaticism which of late has taken such firm hold

in most of the Slaveholding States. Judge Nicholas complains, as we ourselves have often done, that upon this question of Slavery our brethren of the South are very exacting and hard to please, and that any concession to them only opens the door to new demands and more alarming claims. Some fifteen years ago they declared themselves to be in darger of too large and too condensed a slave population, and they clamored for more territory in which Slavery might expand itself, thereby saving the old Slave States from the aggravated evils attendant upon too great an increase in the number of slaves. Their representations were listened to, and at a great expense Texas was added to the Union and a wide area opened to the spread of Slavery. Having obtained this concession, those who demanded it turn about and declare that they have not near slaves enough for the extent of their territory, and on that ground demand the reopening of the African slave-trade.

It is the opinion, however, of Judge Nicholas, and he gives it as the opinion of his political assoclates in Kentucky, that in view of the future there is no need of any measures for adding to the number of the slave population, but, on the contrary, that its diminution is a thing earnestly to be desired. We have already upward of four millions of slaves, and, according to the existing law of natural increase, in twenty-five years we shall have nine millions, and in fifty years sixteen millions, a number nearly double the whole population, black and white, of all the existing Slave States. With the physical and mental improvement which the negroes, if we judge the future by the past, will acquire in fifty years, not to insist upon the physical enervation of the whites in the more Southern States-the effects of a climate which agrees much better with the negroes than with them-Judge Nicholas is puzzled to know how the negroes are to be kept in subjection. If they were principally congregated in towns and cities, engaged in mechanical and manufacturing employments, it might be done by an armed police. But, scattered as they are and must continue to be in agricultural labor, and diminished in value, as they will be from this great increase in their number, the armed force necessary to keep them down would cost more than they would be worth. Judge Nicholas, believes that they could only be kept down by a diminution of their numbers, and he anticipates, not without horror, a resort, under the law of self-preservation, to the expedient employed by the Spartans to meet a similar difficulty. He denies the truth of the suggestion, sometimes

made by way of consolation against this impending evil, that the increase of the white population will keep pace with that of the slaves, and that thus there will always be an equal relative power on the part of the whites to keep the slaves in subjection. Slaves, like all other items of wealth, are subject to that universal law which tends to the monopoly of property in a few hands, and which, in a slaveholding community, operates with special energy The effect of this is, with the facilities of emigragration which exist among us, to keep down the white population to a low rate of increase, especially in those districts where the slaves equa the whites in number. A strong illustration of this fact is afforded by the census in the case of the States of North and South Carolina, neither of

which has more than doubled its white population in seventy years, while one has trebled and the other has quadrupled the number of its slaves. In the ten years from 1840 to 1850 the slaves in South Carolina increased 50,000, while the whites increased only 15 000. In five of the old Stave States, the average decennial increase of whites since 1790 has been only ten or eleven per cent, when it should have been three times as much. And the same effect is beginning to show itself in Kentucky. At the next census. Fajette and the rich adjoining counties to which Kentucky owes its reputation for unrivaled fertility will, it is said, show a falling off rather than any increase in white population. Such is the necessary effect of the monopoly of elaves and rich lands in expelling white labor.

Nor can the people of Kentucky hope to escape the corsequences of this enormous natural increase of the slave population by the gradual transfer of their own slaves to the more southern States. As soon as the South is over stocked, and the value of slaves thereby greatly diminished, the reflux of the demestic slave-trade will cast them back in swarm on Kentucky and Virginia, the framers of the ex istirg Constitution of Kentucky having seen fit to deny the Legislature all power to restrict this traffic. How this evil of a future over stock of th negro population is to be prevented remains to be discovered. It ought to attract general attention.

Judge Nicholas is no less explicit in declaring that the Opposition in Kentucky have no sympathy with the project of secession from the Union openly entertained in the Cotton States in case of that not improbable event," the election of a Republican President. It is vain for Louisiana and Mississippi to expect that because they command the principal outlet for the exports of Kentucky, if they decide to go out of the Union, they can compel Kentucky to follow. So far from that, Kentucky, instead of going out of the Union on the demand of Louisiana and Musissippi will be ready to join the existing Free States of the valley in compelling those States to stay in the Union. Upon this point Kentucky still adheres to the reply of Gov. Metcalf to a question put to him in a caucus of Southern members of Congress, whether in a certain contingency Kentucky would not go for disunion. "No, Sir," was the reply, Kentucky views disunion as itself the greatest of 'evils, and a remedy for nothing."

THE LATEST NEWS MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH

From Washington. Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune

WASHINGTON, Sept. 25, 1859. The editor of The Constitution again indulges in abuse of correspondents here, denouncing in general their reports hence as fabrications. The only thing specified is the estimate of customs revenues for the present fiscal year, published in The N. Y. Times, which it states Mr. Cobb has not denounced as unreliable, and as contrary to his views. Mr. Clayton, the Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, is the authority for a statement just the reverse of the above. As The Times's estimate was got up to affect public securities, the object is undoubtedly set forward by the declaration of the official

The Postmaster General of New-Brunswick is here at the National, and is understood to be in communication with our Post-Office Department upon the subject of postages.

The little Star here takes up the cudgels for Mr. Johnson, the California Mail Contractor: and it professes to know that he will carry out his contract. The communication of facts to the Department as to preparations to perform the New-Orleans branch of the service would be gladly re-

Senators Douglas, Davis, Sebastian, Yulee, and

Green, are here.

To the Associated Freet.

Col. Rankin, Register of the Land Office at Olympia, Weshington Territory, has arrived here from the island of San Juan. He reports that if the intentions of Gov. Donglass had been carried out, there would have here a collision between the British and American have a collision between the British and American of the following dispatch had peen published by a Government:

Admiral Hope arrived off the Peiho River on the 17th of June, and found that the fortifications had been rebuilt, but no guns or men were visible. The entrance into the river was barred with booms and stakes. The Plenipotentiaries joined the squadron on the 20th, and no notice having been taken of the annual control of their arrival, an attempt was made on a sudden batbeen a cellision between the British and American forces, as the Satellite and Plumper had orders from him to fire; but Admiral Bayne opportunely arrived and superseded him in the command of the Eoglish ships of war, five in number. The original misunderstanding was with the Hudson's Bay Company, the interests of which were represented by Douglass. The island of San Juan had been in the occupancy of the Americans for at least eighteen months, nobody seeming to question their rights, and has been for a longer period considered and treated, in all respects, as belonging to Washington Territory. It was not until Gen. Harney applied to and was informed by Boundary-Commissioner Campbell that our title to the island was clear and certain, that he dispatched troops thither, at the earnest request of the patched troops thither, at the earnest request of the residents, who claimed protection from British ag-gression, and especially from the predatory incursions of the Northern Ludians, who had even taken and held of the Northern Lidians, who had even taken and held possession of a light-house for three days, and against whom private expeditions had repeatedly been sent to chastise them. Col. Rankin says the people of Wasi-ington Territory and the Pacific States are unanimous for our retention of the island, and such is their enthufor our retention of the island, and such is their estate-siasm that if the United States troops should be di-rected to vacate it, private parties, in formidable numbers, would immediately occupy that important position, and not surrender it without a severe strug-gle. But it is not supposed in this city that our troops will be withdrawn, as this would be considered as an admission that our title is clearly disputable.

It may not be generally known that our Government has recently confirmed a bluff of land for a military reservation, if anything further north than San Juan. Our Government having sent a Minister of full grade o Vienna, that of Austria has raised Mr. Hulsemann o an equal rark. The latter will soon return to Wash-

ington.

The whole amount of the public land surveys, as returned to the General Land-Office, for the year ending with the present month, is nearly 53,000 miles, or about 15,000,000 acres.

News from Utah, Arizona, and New-

Mexico.
St. Louis, Saturday, Sept. 24, 1859.
A special dispatch to The Republican says that the Salt Lake mail of the 2d inst. arrived at Atchison yesterday. Col. Landers's division of the South Pass wagon-

Col. Landers's division of the South Pass wagonroad had been completed. The new road is shorter
and better than the old route.

The Indians about the northern boundary of the
Territory are reported to be boid. They had arrayed
themselves against a small party of Capt. Wallen's
wagon-road expedition, but with no serious result.
The reported massacre of Wallen's command, received via California, probably grew out of this demonstration.

onstration.

The Arizona correspondent of The Republican says that a duel between Judge Watta and Mr. Otero, candidate for Congress in New-Mexico, had taken place near Meeilla. Three shors with Colt's navy-revolvers were fired at 15 paces without effect, when the parties

were withdrawn by their seconds.

It was reported that Otero had been reflected to Congress from New Mexico, by 1,400 majority.

Lieut. Mowry had been returned to Congress from

The International Cricket Match.

The International Cricket Match.

The international cricket match commenced at noon yesterday, the Canadiars taking the bat and scoring eighty-five for their first innings. At about 5 o clock, the English eleves went in, and had scored seven, with one wicket down, when the stumps were drawn. The weather was cloudy, but favorable, and the ground in tolerably good condition. A large number of spectators were present. The greatest score of the Canadian side was made by Daly, nineteen. The match will be resumed to morrow morning. The dinner to the English cricketers came off last night at the St. Lawrence Hall with great éclat.

FIVE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the North American and City of Baltimon

EXPLOSION ON THE GREAT EASTERN.

IMPORTANT FROM CHINA

British Fleet Defeated by the Chinese, with great Slaughter.

THE ZURICH CONFERENCE.

FATHER POINT, Sept. 25, 1859.

The steamship North American, from Liverpas at 11:30 a. m. of the 14th inst., passed this point at 45 a. m. to day, en route to Quebec.

The steamship City of Baltimore sailed at the same The Vanderbilt was advertised to leave Southsinp

on the following day (15th) for New-York. The Royal Mail steamship Asia, from New-York,

eached Liverpool at 8:40 a. m. of the 11th. The steamship Hungarian, from Quebec, arrived at

Liverpool at 9 a. m. of the 13th.

GREAT BRITAIN. On the afternoon of the 9th, when the Great Eastern

was off Hastings, a feed-pipe casing in the forward unnel, which had been introduced on the ground of economy in heat, and to keep the heat of the funnels rom the cabie, exploded with terrific force, blowing the fancel into the air, and tearing to pieces the grand saloon and lower deck cabins, through which the fue nel passed, and otherwise doing great damage to the nel passod, and otherwise doing great damage to the internal fittings. Great consternation prevailed on board, but efforts prompt were made to get at the unfortunate men in the engineering department, who were either buried in the rubbish or prostrated by the steam. Three firemen were found in a dying state and scon expired, while eight others were injured, two of whom subsequently died. One fireman was lost overboard, having either fallen into the water or jumped into it to escape scalding. The injured men were generally progressing favurably, authough two or three of them were in a precarious condition. The numerous guests on board had only quitted the grand saloon, through which the funnel passed and in which they had been dining, a few minures before the explosion took place. But for this, the passed and in which they had been dring, a few min uses before the explosion took place. But for this, the consequences would have been most serious. The ex-plosion is stated to have probably been one of the most terrific which a vessel has ever survived, and which none in the world could have withstood, save a structure of such marvellous strength as the Great Eastern. She not only resisted it, her frame sustaining no injury whatever; but it made so little difference in the movements of the vessel that the engines were never once stopped till she reached Portland. It is asserted that great objections had been made to the casting around the fonnels, but the directors persisted in adopting the plan, notwithstanding it had been tried and abandoned by the Collies and other steamers. The Coroner's inquest was commenced at Weymouth on the 12th, and the evidence clearly showed the cause of the explosion to be: First, the supply of the boilers through the water-jacket of the funnel was stopped because of a failure in the auxiliary pumping power; second, ure of such marvellous strength as the Great Eastern. water-packet of the funnel was stopped because of a failure in the auxiliary pamping power; second, a stack-pipe which acts as a safety valve had in it a tap when the easing was hydraulically tested, and that tap was turned, apparently intentionally, so that the pipe was useless. The inquest was adjourned till the 17th.

Prior to the accident the performance of the vessel was most satisfactory, and she was almost without motion, while large vessels in her vicinity were pitching and tossing in a stormy see. A survey of the vessel had been held, and estimates sent in to forthwith repair the damage at a cost of not more than £5,000, the injury being far less considerable than was at first supposed. Little if any delay would take place in the departure of the ship on her first voyage, but a numor prevailed that she would not proceed to Holyhead but sail direct from Portland. The accident caused a slight decline in the shares of the Company, head but sail direct from Portland. The accident caused a slight decline in the shares of the Company, but did not influence the general confidence in the ship. A new reform movement had been commenced in England. Mr. Cobden and other reformers had had meetings, at which it was resolved that branch financial reform associations shall be established in the principal towns, and that lectures shall be given so far as to prepare the way for an organized Parliamentary attack upon the system at present in vogue.

The action of the master-builders of London in throwing open their yards to all men who would sign the obnoxious declaration, had proved a failure. Only thirty or forty had signed the declaration, and at some establishments the masters had yielded to the men. Koesuth, after spending some time in Paris, had returned to London.

CHINA.

Highly important but meager telegrams in anticipa-tion of the arrival of the China mail had reached En gland.
The following dispatch had been published by the

the 20th, and no notice having been taken of the announcement of their arrival, an attempt was made on the 25th to force a passage, when on a sudden batteries, supported by a mongrel force of apparently 20,000 men, were unmasked, and opened a destructive fire. After a severe action, the squadron was obliged to withdraw with the loss of the guaboats Cormorant, Lee, and Plover, and 46i killed and wounded. The French had 14 killed and wounded out of 60. The Plenipotentiaries have returned to Shanghse. The rest of China was reported quiet. No fears are entertained about Canton, but the Tartar troops have been disarmed as a matter of precaution.

A further telegram mentions that seven officers were killed and seventeen wounded, Admiral Hope being among the latter.

Other telegrams confirm these particulars, and one via Trieste adds the following: "It is stated that the American ambassador has been admitted to Pekin. The hope of the treaty being carried out is given up, and a fresh war is considered imminent."

Canton, July 20th.—All traffic with the interior is interrupted. The Allies still occupy the town.

The mails, with the full details of the news were expected to reach London on the morning of the North American's departure.

The Canton markets were dull.

At Shanghae Exchange was 6 [d. The Tea markets were favorable. In freights nothing was doing.

The English and French Secretaries of Legation to China returned home in the Mail Seamer.

The news, of course, created much sensation, and the violation of the treaty in such a treacherous manner, called forth loud demand for a terrible vengeance.

The London Times says:

"Henceforth regotistions must be carried on at

Let, called forth loud demand for a terrible vengeance. The London Times says:

"Henceforth negotiations must be carried on at Pekin, where, no one can doubt, Europeans will soon be as much at home and as safe as at Paris."

It concludes the article with the following uncomplimentary reflections on the American Embassador:

"The American Embassador, without force of arms, is said to have been admitted at Pekin. Of course, he had a peculiar claim to this exceptional privilege on account of the assistance given to the Chinese mandarins to deprive us of the just fruits of the late successful war."

Whether this or some new claim of the same chr

whether this or some new claim of the same car-acter rendered him more admissible than those who had opened the way to him does not yet appear if the Americans can open China by peaceful mards, let them do it; but thus far they seem better see to help themselves than do anything for the wild at

THE LATEST.

THE LATEST.

LONDON, Wednesday.—The China mail is arrived, bringing complete accounts of the Petho fair, which resulted in the total defeat of the Britisforces, with no less than five gunboats, and about third of the bringing complete accounts of the Peino fair, which resulted in the total defeat of the Britialorces, with no less than five gunboa's, and about third of the whole force engaged. The mouth of it river was effectually barred by iron stakes and hems. This bar was raked by the fire of the newly corructed forts on the other side of the river, sinting 90 to 100 guns Admiral. Hope's spirance in the first instance was unmistakably pact; a solitary machine two gunboats being left outside thear, while the rest of the squadron was lying thirty set off. The Ambassadors, firding no proper office to receive them, decided to remove the bar, and ps up the river. Six or seven hours, however, were so is vain endeavors to effect this, and during that timot a gun was fired rom the forts, although the groats were at a distance of 500 to 700 yards only, al some of them had got aground. At 1:30 p. m. theignal for action was run up, and the Oppossum and lover pushed in close up to the first barrier. Suddes, about 2 p. m., the guns in the forts opened fire, at the action became general. The fire of the Class, both in weight and precision, was such a was never before experienced at their hands. I about two hours the fire of the Chinese began to schen, and was soon afterward almost silenced. Althou every shot of theirs fire of the Chinese began to taken, and was soon af-terward almost silenced, althorh every shot of their told, while the British guns id comparatively little dumage to the mud walls. Lbout 5 p. m. the signal